

CRISPI MAY WITHDRAW HIS RESIGNATION.

Continued Difficulty in the Way of Forming an Italian Ministry.

MR. GLADSTONE SPEAKING.

Defeat of His Motion to Carry the Religious Disability Bill to a Second Reading.

GUESTS AT A BANQUET IN DANGER.

An Exploding Electric Lamp at Cardiff Risks the Lives of Four Hundred People.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Feb. 4, 1891.—A despatch to the *Figaro* from Rome says:—"Signor Zanardelli, Signor Crispi's Minister of Justice, who was summoned yesterday by King Humbert to form a Cabinet, has advised the King to again instruct Signor Crispi with the formation of a Ministry. Signor Zanardelli," the paper says, "stated that he could not consent to form a Cabinet unless Signor Crispi absolutely refused to undertake the task."

"Later on, it is understood, King Humbert asked Signor Crispi to withdraw his resignation. The latter is undecided as to what course to pursue."

ANOTHER EFFORT.

ROME, Feb. 4, 1891.—It is now announced that King Humbert has summoned Signor Crispi's Minister of War, Lieutenant General Vial, to form a Cabinet.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. GLADSTONE DEFEATED ON A MOTION FOR THE SECOND READING OF A BILL.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 4, 1891.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the bill to remove religious disability, and during the course of his remarks he said:—"When we undertake by this bill to remove from the statutes an injustice and an anomaly, which are a discredit to us—(cheers)—we hoped that it would be necessary to spend only a few minutes in introducing the bill. Now that we need to trespass at greater length upon Parliament there were mutterings and murmurings. As Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1868 I pleaded for the opening of the most difficult of all, the most objection was taken. It is seriously doubtful now whether Roman Catholics are legally disabled from holding the offices of Viceroy of Ireland and Lord Chancellor of England. The Catholic Relief act did not impose in so many words disability to hold these offices. It provided that no Catholic should be entitled to hold them otherwise than as now legally entitled."

AN ANOMALOUS POSITION.

"What," Mr. Gladstone asked, "is the Catholic's legal position? Before the act of 1829 every subject was entitled, presumably, to hold any Crown office, but Catholics were debarred by the Test act." Mr. Gladstone added that he and a number of good lawyers, including the Chief Justice, were not aware that there was any disability, except the Test act, which was repealed in 1828. It was contended whether that repeal effectually qualified Catholics. Parliament, when it repealed the Test act, had no specific intention to open these offices, and it was therefore his duty not to be deterred from prosecuting this bill, the object of which was simply to remove an anomaly which was supposed to exist, and, perhaps, did exist, in the case of the Queen's subjects from holding certain offices. If the bill was read a second time he proposed to move that it be passed through committee pro forma, reserving that the substantial action be taken after the report of the bill from that committee.

The bill, Mr. Gladstone said, further did not affect the succession of the crown, because the crown was not open to competition. The Home Secretary, he added, is himself a Catholic, and he stood near the Sovereign as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and nearer than the Viceroy of Ireland. Yet nobody disputed his right to hold office, and he, Mr. Gladstone, knew of no obstacle against a Jew, Mohammedan, Hindu, or non-religious person being Chancellor of the Exchequer.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MOTION LOST.

Mr. William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, asked why Mr. Gladstone's speech was made now instead of during the many years he had held office.

Mr. Gladstone retorted that he had delivered similar speeches in 1867.

Mr. Smith replied that Mr. Gladstone then was in opposition, and that moreover in 1867 Mr. Gladstone, in answering a question on the same subject, said that the government did not intend to advocate the abolition of all the remaining religious disabilities, such as prevented the Chancellor or Sovereign from being Catholics. Catholics did not demand the bill, Mr. Smith opposed the bill because it applied to two persons only, and moved that it be read for the second time six months hence.

After further debate Mr. Gladstone's motion for the second reading of the bill now was rejected, the vote being 228 in the affirmative and 236 in the negative.

DANGERS OF ELECTRICITY.

AN ELECTRIC LAMP BURSTS IN THE MIDST OF FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 4, 1891.—A banquet given by Lord Bute in Cardiff to-night to celebrate the opening of his steel works at Dowlais was cut short by the bursting of an electric lamp. The explosion set fire to the costly decorations, and before the flames could be extinguished the banquet hall had been partly destroyed. All of the four hundred guests escaped without injury.

THE OPORTO REVOLT.

EVIDENCES OF A LEAGUE WITH SPANISH REVOLUTIONISTS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

ORFEO, Feb. 4, 1891.—As a result of the investigation being made into the recent revolt in this city upon the part of a portion of the garrison, the police officials report that they have obtained convincing proof that the insurgents were in league with Spanish revolutionists.

Among the proofs in the hands of the authorities are documents seized in the office of the *Republica Portuguesa*, which include messages of congratulation received from Spanish republican organizations, greeting the Portuguese revolutionists as "brothers" who were on the eve of "triumph."

SOUTHWEST AFRICA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BERLIN, Feb. 4, 1891.—In the Reichstag to-day Chancellor von Caprivi stated that the coming year for the German colony in Southwest Africa would be a year of trial and that it was desirable to wait

until the end of the year before deciding to abandon the colony, which certainly would cause the government a good deal of worry.

Herr Windthorst said that he favored the retention of the colony and Herr Richter and Bamberger opposed its retention.

THE TRIP OF THE CZAREWITCH.

MEMBERS OF THE SUITE OF THE CZAREWITCH SENT HOME IN DISORGE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4, 1891.—Prince Bariatinsky and some other members of the suite of the Czarewitch are returning home in consequence of trouble on board the Russian ironclad *Pamiat Azova*, on which the Czarewitch, accompanied by Prince George of Greece, is making a tour of the East. The origin of the trouble is obscure. It is known, however, that Prince Bariatinsky, without consulting Captain Lohmann, commander of the *Pamiat Azova*, undertook to give orders to the crew, and that on one occasion he ordered the boats to be launched for the purpose of giving the Czarewitch an ocean row. Captain Lohmann promptly countermanded the order, as there was quite a heavy sea on at the time and he feared that the lives of the Czarewitch and his party might be endangered. Some of the members of the crew sided with Prince Bariatinsky, and Captain Lohmann, in order to restore discipline, had to threaten to use the most severe measures. Finally the Captain sent the malcontents out of the ship, replacing them with men from the war ship escorting the *Pamiat Azova*. The Czarewitch has left Bombay and is going privately to Madras. The Russian war ships which are acting as escort to the Czarewitch have gone to Colombo, the capital of Ceylon.

REVOLT IN MACEDONIA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BELGRADE, Feb. 4, 1891.—Two thousand Arnauts in the neighborhood of Drenitza have revolted and set fire to the government buildings. They now threaten the town of Pristina and the officials of that place have taken refuge at Mitrovitza.

RAT CURE FOR ANTHRAX.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BERLIN, Feb. 4, 1891.—Dr. Hankin, the well known English investigator, who is studying the Koch method at the Hygienic Institute in this city, has disclosed the nature and mode of manufacture of his remedy for anthrax. The remedy consists of proteid matter extracted from the spleen of the rat with the aid of fifty per cent of glycerine, the extract being precipitated with alcohol. When it is used it is dissolved in water and injected under the skin.

ANOTHER CABLE FAKE.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE SADDLED WITH AN IMPOSSIBLE AND FICTITIOUS INTERVIEW.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 4, 1891.—The *Times* this morning prints a Washington despatch credited to a news agency (Dailies) purporting to give an interview with Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister to the United States, on the recent decision of the Supreme Court permitting the filing of a writ of prohibition in the Sayward case. The *Post* and *Globe* this afternoon, without waiting to ascertain whether the interview was authentic or not, editorialized in this fashion:—"Sir Julian Pauncefote is guilty of a breach of decorum. Lord Sayward is dismissed for a similar indiscretion. If a British agent abroad cannot hold his tongue he had better stay at home and occupy a humble and less delicate sphere of usefulness."

THE FAIRIES DISCOMFITED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1891.—The attention of Sir Julian Pauncefote was called this morning by the agent of the Associated Press to the publication of the alleged interview with him in the *London Times* of this morning. Sir Julian was greatly surprised and at once indignantly exclaimed that he had had no interview with anybody on the subject of the Supreme Court decision.

IRISH POLITICAL NOTES.

THE CUSTOMARY PARNELLITE AND ANTI-PARNELLITE STATEMENTS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

DUBLIN, Feb. 4, 1891.—The *Freeman's Journal* to-day announces that Mr. Parnell held a short, friendly and vitally important conference with Mr. O'Brien at Calais on Monday. Mr. Parnell yesterday conferred with his supporters in London. The *McCarthyites* were also in conference yesterday evening, and their conference will be renewed to-day. The results of their deliberations will be published at the end of the week.

There is no truth in the report that an absolute settlement of the matters in dispute in the Irish Parliamentary party has been arrived at. It is necessary that Messrs. McCarthy, Sexton, Dillon and O'Brien should again confer together. It is probable that Mr. Sexton will visit Boulogne-sur-Mer. Mr. Parnell yesterday informed his colleagues that he believed that in a few days a home rule bill such as he had always demanded would be assured.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MOTION LOST.

The Dublin *Express* says that Mr. Parnell has compelled Mr. McCarthy to adopt the attitude Mr. Parnell vainly asked him to assume in November. The *Express* adds that the signs multiply which indicate that Mr. Parnell has forced the liberals' hand, and that the liberals intend to stand or fall by a drastic, sweeping home rule scheme. Mr. Morley was the first to succumb. Then Mr. La Bouchere, after declaring Mr. Parnell insane, endorsed the "madman's" demand, while the *Daily News* exhausts its vocabulary to commend Mr. McCarthy's "statesmanlike" speech.

A FLAT DENIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 4, 1891.—The *Star* this evening says that the statements made by the *Times* to-day implying that the liberal leaders were making terms with Mr. Parnell are wholly unfounded. The *Star* adds that liberal action depends in no way on what Mr. Parnell says or does.

Mr. McCarthy has issued a summons for a meeting of his followers on February 12, and he hopes that a satisfactory settlement with the Parnellites will be ready for making on that date. Mr. Gladstone has written a letter for publication in which he denies that he tried in 1885 to get rid of Mr. Parnell.

DOCK TROUBLES IN LONDON.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 4, 1891.—In consequence of the shipowners taking hostile legal action, the London Docks Joint Committee have abandoned discharging ships, and a conflict between the dockers and the shipowners has commenced. The latter will be compelled to organize a staff of 2,500 loaders and unloaders to meet the ordinary demands of the port of London. In addition, an entire police division will be needed to protect the men while at work.

TROUBLE ON SHIPBOARD.

MUTINY AND DESERTION ON AN AMERICAN SHIP AND A BRITISH BARK.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 4, 1891.—The American ship *Bohemis*, Captain Hogan, from Liverpool January 27 for San Francisco, put into Waterford on February 2, with the loss of some sails. Subsequently fourteen of the crew deserted from the vessel, but were captured by the police and brought back to the ship. After the officers' departure the men mutinied and made another attempt to escape. The Captain, armed with a revolver, blocked their way and threatened to shoot the first man that tried to leave the vessel. The police were again summoned and succeeded in quelling the men.

THE WILLIAM GORDON'S EXPERIENCE.

The British bark *William Gordon*, Captain McKellar, from Cardiff January 23 for Buenos Ayres, which also put into Waterford on February 2, experienced trouble with her crew similar to that

which happened on the *Bohemis*, fifteen of the men deserting her. The police were notified of their escape, but none of them has yet been captured.

M'KINLEY IN SHEFFIELD.

EXPORTS OF CUTLERY TO THE UNITED STATES REDUCED MORE THAN HALF.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 4, 1891.—Exports of cutlery from Sheffield to the United States for the month of January, 1890, amounted in value to \$15,418. For the corresponding month this year, under the new United States tariff law, the Sheffield exports to the United States amounted to \$8,331.

EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

HAMBURG, Feb. 4, 1891.—The Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company has issued a circular stating that it will not convey any Germans to Brazil. It is understood that this action upon the part of the steamship company is due to the recent complaints of harsh treatment made by German emigrants who have gone to Brazil.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

MARSEILLES, Feb. 4, 1891.—A despatch from Montpellier brings news of a disastrous dynamite explosion, through which nine soldiers are expected to lose their lives. From the news received it appears that a number of artillerymen belonging to the garrison of Montpellier were engaged in charging a mine at the rifle butts with dynamite, when the charge exploded, injuring nine of the artillerymen so seriously that they are not expected to live.

CABLE FLASHES.

A band of about two thousand conscripts to-day paraded the streets of Manège, in the province of Hainaut, in Belgium, as a demonstration against compulsory service in the army. They sang the "Marseillaise" and fastened to their caps cards inscribed, "Down With the Blood Tax."

The Customs Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has fixed the duties on dried, salted, smoked and preserved meat at 35¢, as a maximum rate and at 25¢, as a minimum.

A man named Kelly and his wife, who had been employed as caretakers on a farm at Ballinacorney, county Cavan, Ireland, have been found murdered. The crime is supposed to be of an agrarian nature, and the police expect shortly to make arrests in the case.

Prince Bismarck recently in receiving a delegation from Aix-la-Chapelle, is reported to have said that he saw no reason to abstain from expressing his views on public affairs, especially since he saw the attempts already being made on different sides to undermine the firm fabric of the Empire.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the throne of Austria, has started for Warsaw, where the Russian imperial train awaits him. From Warsaw the royal traveler will be conveyed to St. Petersburg, where he will be received by the Czar. A great deal of importance is attached in Russian and Austrian diplomatic circles to the Archduke's visit to St. Petersburg.

ORIENTAL NOTES.

LATEST MAIL ADVICES FROM CHINA, JAPAN, CORREA, SIAM AND JAVA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4, 1891.—The steamer *Gaelic* arrived last night from Hong Kong and Yokohama. She brings the following news:—

Count Sio is to visit China soon in the interest of the Japanese in Corea. Their position is growing very uncomfortable and bloodshed is expected.

The *Yokohama* says the silk trade is in a very bad way. Last year the loss to merchants was over \$25,000,000, according to the present appearance, losses will continue for some time yet.

Things are in a bad way in Siam, the *Mercantile* says, owing to the failure of the rice crop. It adds:—"Unless efficient measures are taken to meet the emergency, rebellion and riot by the starving unemployed, followed by epidemics, will surely be the order of the day."

The Chinese Naval College was opened at Nankin in December with 150 cadets.

Sir Edwin Arnold and Miss Arnold left Kobe on the 12th of January for Europe direct on the F. & O. steamer *Verona*.

Tokyo is suffering from a severe epidemic of influenza.

Sixty-four silk dealers met at Kanazawa, Japan, on January 12 to devise some means of rescuing the silk trade from its present condition of utter stagnation. They decided to petition Parliament for a loan of \$2,000,000 to enable a company to export silk from Japan.

The court of inquiry on the burning of the steamer *Shanghai*, by which over two hundred lives were lost, was held at Yokohama on January 12. The town of Joana suffered the Chinese quarter was entirely wrecked and the Chinese quarter was entirely wrecked and the Chinese quarter was entirely wrecked.

Twenty persons were killed and seventeen injured. All the districts of West and Middle Java suffered more or less, some severely.

WOMAN'S SHREWDSNESS.

THE WILL OF A DEAD MAN DEFEATED BY THE WILL OF HIS WIDOW.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 4, 1891.—Nelson Sullivan, of Galena, Ill., died in 1871, leaving about \$300,000 worth of property. Mr. Sullivan's wife did not live happily with her husband during the last few years of his life, and when he died she was bequeathed \$100,000 on condition that she did not marry again. The bulk of the property was left to the daughter, who married a man named George P. Sullivan, formerly a member of General Grant's staff. Mr. Sullivan married again, but before doing so he had died. His daughter died, and the daughter's fortune was held in trust and the mother set George P. Sullivan, who married a man named George P. Sullivan, formerly a member of General Grant's staff. Mr. Sullivan married again, but before doing so he had died. His daughter died, and the daughter's fortune was held in trust and the mother set George P. Sullivan, who married a man named George P. Sullivan, formerly a member of General Grant's staff. 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